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Questions de Morale, Leçons professées au Collège libre des Sciences sociales. Par G. BELOT, M. BERNÈS, F. BUISSON, A. CROISSET, V. DELBOS, A. DARLU, E. FOURNIÈRE, P. MALAPERT, G. MOCH, D. PARODI, G. SOREL. Paris, F. Alcan, 1900. pp. vii, 331.

The ethical addresses delivered at the Collège libre des Sciences sociales in 1899 were collected in a single volume, under the title *Morale sociale*. Encouraged by the success of this book, the Council of Direction now issue the addresses of 1900, as Vol. VIII of the Alcan Library of Social Science. Twelve lectures are printed in full. M. Sorel writes on science and morality; M. Moch on the subject of the book prepared by him in collaboration with M. von Egidy,—‘L’Ère sans violence;’ M. Darlu on Christian ethics and the consciousness of to-day; M. Sorel, again, on the moral factors in evolution; M. Delbos on Kant and the science of ethics; M. Croiset on Greek ethics; M. Bernès on the conditions of action; M. Parodi on reason and instinct in morality; M. Belot on luxury; M. Fournière on Guyau’s ethics; M. Malapert on social justice; and M. Buisson on moral and religious education. The volume contains, further, abstracts of the addresses delivered by MM. Boutroux and Croiset on the opening of the School of Ethics, Nov. 27, 1899.

Über Psychologie der individuellen Differenzen (Ideen zu einer Differenziellen Psychologie), von L. WILLIAM STERN. Schriften der Gesellschaft für Psychologische Forschung. Leipzig, Verlag von Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1900. pp. 144. Price, M. 4.50.

The book is a valuable and needed résumé and critique of the work already done in a subject which has grown up in its present form as a protest against the indiscriminate massing together of the results of psychological experimentation, and an examination of its aims and methods. It is divided into three parts, the first treating of the nature, tasks and methods of differential psychology; the second of some of the fields of mental differentiation and their experimental investigation; and the third devoted to a select bibliography of the subject. The author’s exclusion from the bibliography of a mass of more or less available material was doubtless due to the necessity of curtailment on account of lack of space. Practically a complete bibliography of differential psychology would be a bibliography of experimental psychology.

Chap. I of the work discusses differential as opposed to general psychology, psychological types, individuality, the normal and abnormal. As regards terminology, the name “differential psychology” is preferred to that of “characterology” (Bahnsen), “Ethology” (Mill) or “individual Psychology” (Binet, Henri, Kräpelin, and others). “Characterology” and “Ethology” are considered too narrow. “Individual psychology” is already employed with another meaning as opposed to folk and social psychology. Chap. II reviews the methods of differential psychology: introspection; observation; the psychological studies of history and poetry (where observation is directed upon secondary sources), and of the evolution of culture, the questionnaire or census method (*Massenprüfung, Enquête*), and experimentation. He thinks the questionnaire method should be used with the greatest possible care, and that the *Prüfing* (he prefers this term to reagent or *Versuchsperson*) should be, if possible, a trained psychologist. The author seems, however, quite to overlook the suggestive value of the questionnaire in opening up new fields of investigation. Under the method of experimentation, the author discusses what a “mental test” is and declares that an hour and a half, as given by Binet and Henri to the testing of the memory, imagination, attention, etc., of a

single individual is entirely inadequate, a point that may be regarded as well taken or the reverse according to the purpose for which the examination is made. Chap. III treats of natural ability to distinguish and of active sensibility. Here the question as to whether individual differences rest upon sensation or the higher mental activities is taken up. When one remembers the significance of this question as regards the extraordinary powers exhibited by certain individuals in a given direction, one regrets with the author that Binet and Henri did not demonstrate their formula "the higher the psychical function, the greater the individual deviations," by experiment, although there is perhaps sufficient empirical material already at hand to justify the tentative use of the formula. Chap. IV takes up the determination of the general perception type and the formal perception type, meaning by the latter the type as regards the perception of time and space relations. Chaps. V-VII are devoted to the excellence of the memory and the differentiation in memory content; to association; and to apperception types. Chap. VIII deals with continuous and momentary distraction of the attention, with distractability and energy of attention, and with distractability and soundness of sleep. The topics of Chaps. IX-XII are: ability to make combinations; definiteness and reliability of the judgment, suggestibility of the judgment, subjective and objective types of judgment; reaction types; and the feelings. In Chap. XIII (on Psychic Tempo) the author reports the results of some preliminary experiments which go to show that each has a time in which he naturally acts and reacts. In Chap. XIV day and night curves of psychical energy and the characteristic quality of work are considered. Like so many German books, this book would be much increased in value by an adequate index.

LILLIE J. MARTIN.

Prison Laboratories. By C. R. HENDERSON. *American Journal of Sociology*, Nov., 1900. pp. 316-323.

The author embodies the report of a committee appointed in 1899 by the National Prison Association "to consider the wisdom of establishing laboratories in a limited number of prisons." The committee reported favorably, recommending laboratories which shall be permanent, under the control of well-trained experts, with the practical motive of studying the personal, hereditary and environmental influence of the prisoners. Records are to be kept of body measurements, mental activity in attention and perception, in making associations, comparisons, and in reasoning, a work which has not been done heretofore. It is hoped that if the causes of crime are not found, at least a means of its amelioration may be.

EZRA ALLEN.

Individual Tests of School Children. By E. A. KIRKPATRICK. *Psychological Review*, VII, 1900, 274-280.

In studying tests of general mental ability Professor Kirkpatrick has discovered that the study of 500 children of grades 1-8 for keenness of sensory-motor reactions showed that the curve rises to the sixth grade or so, and then remains stationary, or declines. He infers that there must be different tests for different stages of development, and that quick reaction in these matters may be no criterion of general ability in college students.

M. F. LIBBY.

The Old and the New Magic. DR. PAUL CARUS. *Open Court*, Vol. XIV, 1900. 333-348, 422-437.

The old magic sought to transcend human knowledge by supernatural methods, by the assistance of invisible presences. This idea, strong in the Middle Ages, still exists. In primitive society religion is magic. The manhood of man is to be gained by science through